



### SASKATCHEWAN AUTO REGULATIONS — HINTS TO MOTOR TOURISTS

Motor tourists must display the number plates of the province or state to which they belong.

Non-residents who have complied with the laws of the place of residence as to the registration of motor vehicles may use their motor vehicle within the province for a period of, or for periods together amounting to three months in any year, and during such time he shall not be required to register his vehicle or to hold an operator's license.

Every motor vehicle must be equipped with adequate brakes sufficient to control it at all times.

Every motor vehicle must be equipped with a muffler, which must not be discontinued or cut out while the machine is in operation within

the thickly settled portion of any city town or village, or when passing a horse or other animal which is being led or driven.

A red tail light visible for a distance of 200 feet must be on every motor vehicle.

Headlights must be equipped with a non-glare device.

When meeting at intersections the car on the right has the right of way.

When meeting vehicles turn out to the right.

When overtaking a street car an auto must stop at a distance of at least six feet from the extreme rear of the street car and shall so remain

until the passengers boarding the car have done so and those dismounting have reached a place of safety.

In case of an accident on the road caused directly or indirectly by an automobile, the driver of same shall return to the scene of the accident and render all possible assistance and give his name, address and license number if requested. Always stop if requested or signalled to do so by an inspector, traffic officer, police officer or police constable or anyone who is in trouble while leading or driving animals.

A person under the age of sixteen years is not allowed to drive an automobile on the public highway.

When making a left hand turn extend the left arm horizontally.

When making a right hand turn extend the left arm from the shoulder to the elbow horizontally and from the elbow to the hand vertically upwards.

When stopping, or turning out from a stationary position at the side of a public highway, extend the left arm diagonally downwards in a straight line.

Speed limits are provided by by-laws in the various cities, towns and villages and vary from eight to fifteen miles per hour.

The wise motor tourist will be considerate of others, as he would have others considerate of him, and by so doing will be welcomed by every Saskatchewan citizen.



## Saskatchewan Highways

In the Province of Saskatchewan all matters pertaining to the construction, improvement, maintenance and repair of highways are under the administration of the Provincial Department of Highways. This department is presided over by the Member of the Executive Council holding the portfolio of Minister of Highways. Assisting him is the Deputy Minister and the Chief Engineer. For the purpose of administering the different activities carried on by this department the department is subdivided into branches with a competent official in charge, responsible for such work as is allocated to his particular branch.

The Department also administers the issuing of motor licenses, truck licenses and public vehicle licenses, and the collection of gasoline tax, for which purpose there has been added a Motor Vehicle Branch and a Gasoline Tax Branch.

For the better carrying out of the work, the Province is divided into eight public improvement districts, each in charge of a District Engineer and an Assistant District Engineer, and such other technical and other officials as are necessary to look after the work in each district.

Saskatchewan's Provincial highways system comprises 7300 miles, serving every city, town, village or marketing point in the Province. Of this system 5200 miles have now been graded up to our standard of Provincial highways as an earth road and are under maintenance by the maintenance branch of the department.

On the Provincial highways system approximately 2500 miles is designated as a Provincial trunk system, which when completed will provide through trunk roads across the Province from east to west and from north to south. On the trunk system 2000 miles have been gravelled, and with careful maintenance this provides a dependable, all-weather road.

Highway No. 1, following along the main line of the C.P.R., crosses the Province from east to west through the cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current. The earth grading has been completed this year on this highway, and also the graveling with the exception of the stretch from Maple Creek west to the Alberta boundary. Highway No. 1 provides a direct connection across the Province from east to west between Winnipeg, Calgary and Banff.

The second Trans-Provincial highway from east to west is provided across the northern part of the Province via Saskatoon. This route is via Highway No. 10 from the Manitoba boundary west to the city of Yorkton, from Yorkton to Saskatoon via highway No. 14, and from Saskatoon to Lloydminster via highways Nos. 11 and 5. The earth grading on this highway is completed throughout, and it is anticipated that the few remaining stretches requiring to be gravelled will be completed by the end of 1931. This highway provides a direct route via Yorkton, Saskatoon, North Battleford and Lloydminster from Winnipeg to Edmonton and Jasper National Park.

Highway No. 39, the Soo Line Highway, is graded and gravelled from North Portal on the North Dakota boundary to the Junction with No. 6 highway, south of Regina. From this junction point via No. 6 highway to Regina, and No. 1 highway to Moose Jaw, an all-weather gravelled road is provided from North Portal to Moose Jaw. From Moose Jaw north via highways Nos. 2 and 11 to Saskatoon, and No. 12 to Prince Albert and thence via No. 2 to the Prince Albert National Park is provided an earth road graded throughout, and the few short gaps remaining to be gravelled will be finished in 1931, thus providing an all-weather gravelled road from North Portal to Prince Albert National Park.

Branching off from highway No. 1 at Qu'Appelle, highway No. 10 provides access to the Qu'Appelle valley summer resorts at Fort Qu'Appelle and Lake Katepwa. Continuing north and east from Fort Qu'Appelle, route No. 10 is graded all the way to Yorkton, and route No. 9 from Yorkton north to Canora. This route is gravelled throughout with the exception of a short stretch from Balcarres to Duff.

A highway crossing the Province from north to south is provided in the west by route No. 4. This is graded throughout from Swift Current to Biggar, and from North Battleford to Meadow Lake in the northern part of the settled portion of the Province.

The popular resort near Watrous on Manitou Lake can now be reached over an all-gravelled road from Saskatoon via highways Nos. 11 and 2.

It is hoped to complete in 1931 highway No. 9 from Northgate on the North Dakota boundary to the summer resorts at Carlyle Lake and Fish Lake, thus providing direct connection for American tourists from the south to these two popular resorts.

The Provincial highway system is marked throughout by standard highway markers erected by the Department of Highways, directing tourists as to the safest route to follow, even on those sections which have not yet been completed as an earth grade and taken over by the department for maintenance.

Saskatchewan in 1930 established a full time patrol system looking after the maintenance and repair of all sections on our Provincial highways system which have been completed either as an earth grade or with a gravelled surface, so that the tourist can be assured of comfortable travelling even on earth roads except during extended periods of wet weather.

ROLAND S. GARRETT, King's Printer, REGINA, SASK.



# SASKATCHEWAN CANADA

## AUTOMOBILE ROAD MAP 1931

Complete with  
OFFICIAL ROAD MAP

issued by

The Provincial Highways Department

together with

TOURIST AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS  
GAME LAWS - FISHING REGULATIONS  
AND GENERAL INFORMATION

ISSUED BY

Department of Railways, Labour and Industries

Regina, Saskatchewan

HON. JOHN A. MERKLEY,  
Minister

THOS. M. MOLLOY,  
Deputy Minister

## See Saskatchewan First

If you live in Saskatchewan your loyal duty is to see the home beauties before holidaying elsewhere. If your home is not here, a tour of the lake and forest country and the great plains of Saskatchewan will abundantly reward you in health, interest and sport. The numberless rivers, streams and lakes, exquisitely beautiful in themselves, afford the fisherman and sportsman rod fishing and



shooting of the best. The cold waters of the north abound in sporting fish of wonderful size and finest flavour, the monarch of all, the magnificent lake trout, scaling from 12 to 25 pounds. In the season the sportsman has choice of the duck hunting of the plains and the big game shooting of the north and nowhere is he better served by nature. For the sojourner and "camera hunter," the wooded shores and smooth beaches of the rivers and lakes and the sylvan retreats of the densely populated forests, make ideal resting places and he can take his active pleasures in the bathing, boating and canoe trips for which the waters afford such delightful facilities. To all these graces nature has added a climate unsurpassed in its days of luxurious sunshine and star-lit nights of restful and refreshing coolness.

All parts of the province for 360 miles north from the international boundary are served by modern automobile roads and only in the northern hinterland has recourse to be had to more primitive modes of travel than the railway and motor car.

### CANADIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF TOURISTS

Tourists entering Canada do not require passports. Automobiles may be brought into Canada for purposes of health or pleasure for a period up to 90 days without duty or bond, providing the following regulations are observed:

**For Sixty Days:** Automobiles may be entered for touring purposes for a period of sixty days by obtaining a permit from the Collector at the Canadian Customs port of entry. The motorist fills in a form in triplicate with certain particulars regarding his car, such as make, style, value, serial number, body number, extra equipment and license number. He is given two copies of this form which constitute his permit and which he presents to the Collector of Customs at the port of exit when leaving Canada.

**Extension for Thirty Days:** Should a tourist who has been granted a sixty day permit desire an extension not exceeding thirty days, he may apply therefor to any Collector of Customs, who, upon being satisfied as to the *bona fides* of the applicant as a tourist and that the car will be used by him only for purposes of health and pleasure, may extend the permit for a further period of thirty days.

If the tourist intends to keep his car in Canada for a longer period than ninety days, he must deposit, either in the form of cash or bond, an amount equivalent to the duty and taxes ordinarily payable on the car. He may then keep his car in Canada, and use it for touring purposes only, for a period of six months in any one year.

At the expiration of six months no extension or renewal is permitted. Should an unforeseen delay occur, prolonging the time of stay in Canada beyond that mentioned in the permit, the nearest Collector of Customs should be communicated with at once.

### GENERAL DIRECTIONS

No difficulty or needless delay need be experienced by the motorist at the border if he observes the following:

**Entering Canada:** (a) Report to the Canadian Immigration Officer at the Port of entry into Canada. Foreign-born citizens and alien residents of the United States should be prepared to present credentials establishing their legal residence in the United States.

(b) Report to the Canadian Customs at the port of entry into Canada and obtain a permit for admission of automobile. Failure to report may result in seizure of the car. State license cards should be presented. Do not fail to declare any articles or goods that may be subject to duty.

### TOURISTS' OUTFITS AND LUGGAGE

Persons visiting Canada for a limited period of time, for health or pleasure, may bring with them free of duty or deposit and in addition to wearing apparel, guns, rifles (except revolvers and pistols), fishing tackle, golf clubs, tennis racquets and cameras previously used by them and required for their own use, upon reporting same to the Customs Officer at the port of entry.

### LEAVING CANADA

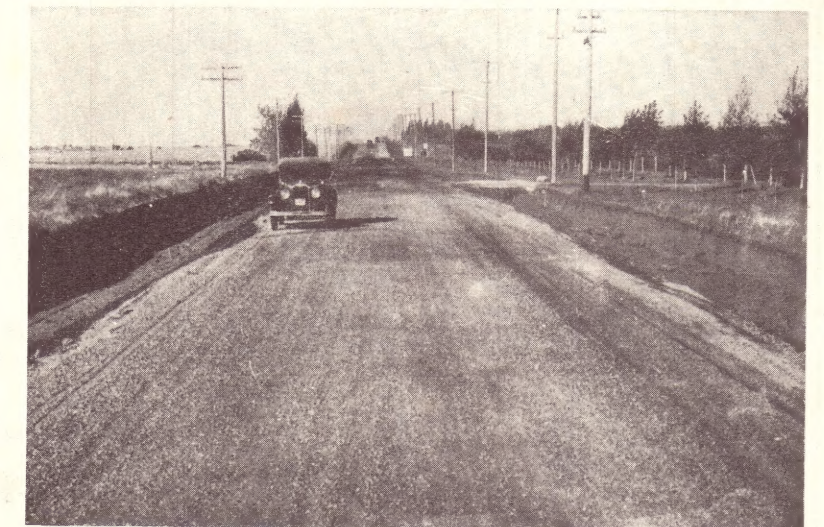
The Motor Tourist will report out at the Canadian Immigration and Customs Offices and when across the boundary must report to the nearest U.S.A. Immigration and Customs Offices.

### IMPORTANT FOR U.S. TOURISTS

Article 355.—Residents of the United States returning from Canada may bring in free of duty: Articles up to but not exceeding \$100.00 in value acquired abroad for personal or household use, or as souvenirs or curios, if not intended for sale or purchased on commissions for other persons. Such articles purchased abroad by returning residents may be admitted free.

### TOURISTS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

Will be permitted to remain for a period of 90 days without formal customs entry for the automobile upon proper report being made at the port of entry. If a stay of more than ninety days is contemplated, owners of such automobiles



must furnish a bond, with approved sureties, in amount of twice the duty on the car, at the time of entry guaranteeing exportation of the car within a period of six months from date of importation. A cash deposit equal to the duty on the car will be accepted in lieu of a surety bond the same to be refunded to the importer upon compliance with the regulations relative to the exportation of the car within the bond period. The law requires that persons entering the United States must report to the U. S. Immigration Office as well as the U. S. Customs Office.

### PORTS OF ENTRY

#### From the United States into Saskatchewan

Big Beaver, Big Muddy, Climax, East Poplar, Elmore, Estevan, Fairlawn, Marienthal, Northgate, North Portal, Ratchiffe, Regway, Val Marie, West Poplar River, Willow Creek, Shaunavon.

#### From Saskatchewan into the United States

Ambrose, N.D., Crosby, N.D., Fortuna, N.D., Noonan, N.D., Northgate, N.D., Portal, N.D., Westby, Mont., Raymond, Mont., Whitetail, Mont., Opheim, Mont., Corwine Center, Mont., Morgan, Mont., Turner, Mont.



## RECREATION FEATURES

The varied topography of Saskatchewan affords opportunity for a wide variety of recreational pastimes. The great open prairies, with their fields of waving grain and grass covered slopes, stretching beyond the limit of vision, cast a spell over the beholder not soon forgotten. The sweeping gaze at first fails to notice the occasional breaks, which, on closer view, are found to be deep cut valleys where nestle quiet lakes or gently flowing streams, on whose margins the camper finds ideal spots for picnicking, boating, bathing and fishing.

### SHOOTING

**Big Game:** Moose, deer, caribou and elk are plentiful in the wooded areas of northern Saskatchewan, there being no open season on the latter animal. Open season for moose, deer and caribou is from the 15th of November to the 14th of December. All species of fur bearing animals are plentiful in Saskatchewan.

**Game Birds:** There is perhaps no better sport to be found anywhere than that which Saskatchewan offers in the hunting of game birds. Ducks and geese are to be found in season on the lakes and sloughs. These feed during the day in the neighboring grain fields, affording an opportunity for stubble shooting which cannot be surpassed.

**Prairie Chicken and Grouse:** are to be found on both the prairies and wooded areas within easy access of rail or auto. European gray partridge, commonly called "Hungarian partridge" have recently been introduced and are rapidly increasing.

Information pertaining to open seasons and bag limits may be obtained on application to the Game Commissioner, Farmers' Building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

### FISHING

The northern portion of the province of Saskatchewan is a network of lakes and streams, in whose cold waters are to be found abundance of salmon trout, pickerel, perch, pike and goldeyes. In the southwest part of the province south of Swift Current in the Cypress Hill area, Frenchman's Creek and tributaries are now well stocked with Loch Leven, Rainbow and Brown Trout.



In the other portions of the province many large and small lakes afford the angler opportunity to ply his craft. These lakes are easily accessible by car and, in addition to excellent fishing, offer some of the most interesting and attractive camping grounds on the continent.

## FISHING REGULATIONS

### ANGLING

Angling for sport purposes is permitted in any of the fishing lakes of the province but not for sale or barter.

### OPEN SEASONS

White Fish, Tullibee, Lake Trout, Pike, Pickerel, Perch and Goldeye, 16th May to September 14th, both days inclusive.

Lock Leven, Rainbow and Brown Trout, 16th June to October 15th, both days inclusive.

### LICENSES

Non-residents.....(Daily).....\$1.00 (Season).....\$5.00  
Resident Trout Fishing (Season).....\$2.00

No permit is required by residents to angle for other species. For further information apply to: Supervisor of Fisheries for Saskatchewan, Natural Resources Dept., Regina, Saskatchewan.

## AUTO CAMP FACILITIES

There is hardly a town or village in Saskatchewan which does not boast accommodation for the auto tourist by way of an auto camp and even where there is none there is almost certain to be a convenient area on which tourists can set up a tent. In the larger centres, several camps are equipped with running water, electric light, inside cooking facilities, wash-houses, dining halls, tables and benches.

In some of the camps, grocery and provision stores are located, while in most cases, the camp is close to the business section and supplies can be easily obtained.

## HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Any town over six hundred population will have restaurants and hotels where very acceptable accommodation can be secured. In the cities such as Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Yorkton, Swift Current and Webyburn excellent hotel accommodation can be secured at very reasonable rates.

## LOCAL INFORMATION

Local business men's organizations in Saskatchewan are called Boards of Trade. There is a Board of Trade with a paid Commissioner or Manager, in every city of the province as well as in practically every town. The Board of Trade officials consider it a privilege to receive and reply to the enquiries of tourists or intending tourists desiring any information respecting the agricultural, commercial, industrial, financial or recreational facilities or opportunities of the city and district in which it is located.

## PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK

### A Lovely Summer Playground

The city of Prince Albert is one of the oldest settlements in the West. After the Red River troubles of 1870, a number of Metis families established themselves on the banks of the Saskatchewan River and they were early followed by white settlers.

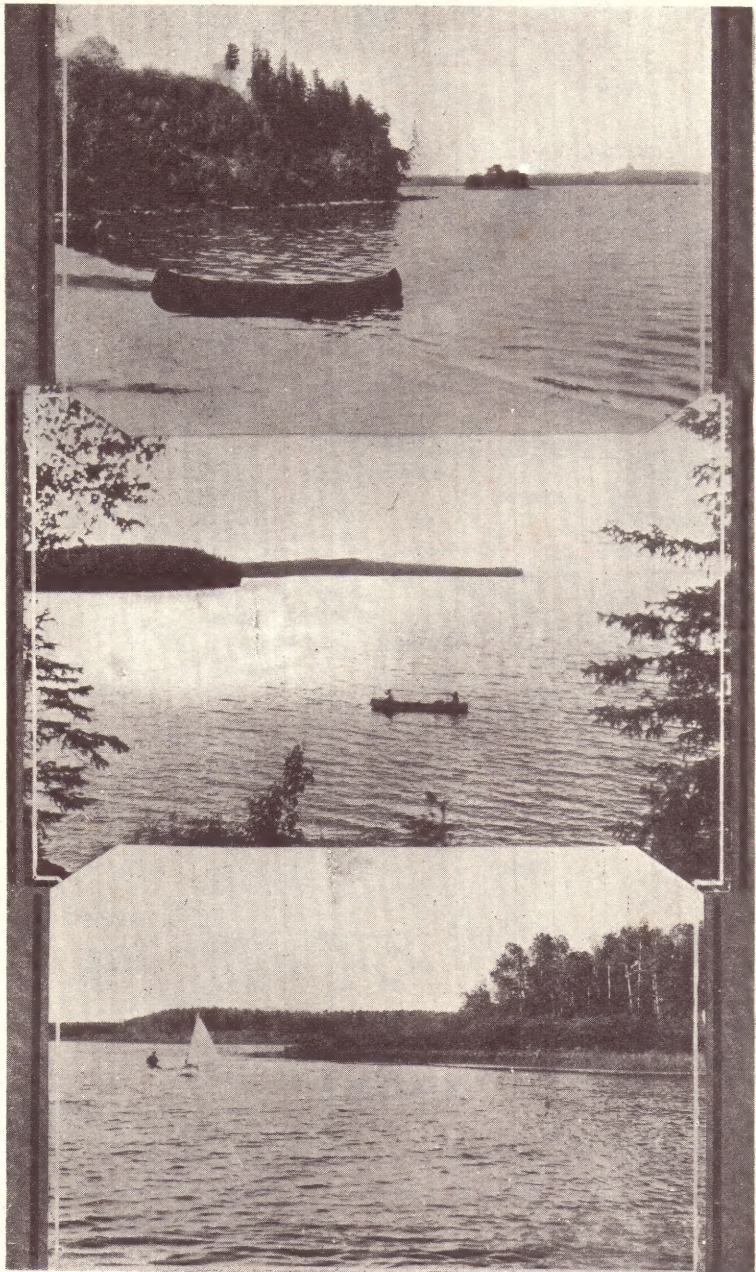
There are many places of historic interest close at hand. The battle grounds of Duck Lake and Batoche may be easily reached, as well as the scene of the famous Almighty Voice incident on One Arrows Reserve. To the real seeker for summer recreation, however, the superb Prince Albert National Park will furnish the lodestar and every mile of No. 2 Highway which leads you to this matchless wilderness playground reveals beauty and interest.

The road to the park runs for its first few miles out of the city through the stately woods of the Nisbit Forest Reserves. It then enters a noble farming country where cultivated fields, fine herds, and comfortable buildings bespeak a fertile and productive land. After about fifteen miles of cultivated country a sharp turn is made to the left and the road for about twelve miles passes through picturesque woods of giant poplar, a native tree which seems to reach its highest development here. Then the Park is reached and after a short run an eminence is surmounted where the traveller may well pause and survey the scene which lies before him. For pure and balanced beauty it is doubtful if the vista here opened can be surpassed on the continent. In the immediate foreground is a delightful park-like country. Here and there are grassy meadows bespangled with almost every variety of native wild flowers and alternating with groves of the trembling aspen, close set evergreens and dainty birch. Through this landscape winds the silver thread of the Little Red River which keeps up an eternal murmuring as it slips through its channel. In the distance the blue of shimmering lakes mingles with the dark green of the enshrouding forest.

Moving onward your car drops to lower levels and the road touches the shores of Shady Lake which, with its sandy beaches and tree shaded banks, is a veritable jewel of the wilderness. Up again through a rolling country until a magnificent stretch of forest is entered, and as the traveller emerges from the dim green aisles, Lake Wakesiu, like a siren of the wilderness, spreads her enticing loveliness before him.

For full twenty miles the waters stretch until in the hazy distance they merge with the verdure of the forest. Near at hand the lake is a dazzling green; farther away it takes on the purest blue; and at times the little breezes and quick cloud shadows send ripples of changing colours over the surface of the waters. The southern shores are low with dainty beaches of white sand, but the northern banks rise bold and high with many a lordly headland and weathered cape. You are close now to Big Beach one of the most picturesque and convenient lakeside resorts in all Canada. Its smooth white spaces stretch away for more than a mile and a half and it shelves gradually to deep water without the pot-holes or sudden dips so treacherous to children and unwary bathers. Here boats and canoes may be hired, and there is every convenience for campers. It is the Park headquarters from which expeditions start to explore the waterways, the summer highways of the forest. Lake after lake may be entered by means of the connecting rivers and the very heart of the wilderness penetrated. Wild life is abundant in the park. Before the advance of your light craft the wild duck

hurries her scattering brood to safety, the cormorant from his rocky pedestal on yonder point dives clear to the depths with an easy grace, while the white pelicans float effortless overhead; and the loon awakens new echoes with its strident mirth. As you enter silently some sylvan lagoon or inlet where the pads of the water lily rest lightly on the surface you may come upon the giant moose submerged to the shoulders searching for the roots of the plant which form its most coveted delicacy. As you cast your shadow over him he will plunge shoreward in a cataract of spray and crash away through the forest with an agility unexpected in one of his vast bulk. Often deer are seen standing at the verge of the forest, and otter and mink may be observed pursuing their occasions by the side of a stream. Black and brown bears are also numerous in the farther reaches of the park but, unless seriously molested, are, as a rule, harmless. The fishing is excellent in the



many virgin waters. Pike and pickerel attain great dimensions and in some of the more remote lakes the great northern trout, a very aristocrat amongst the fish tribe, is quite plentiful. There are, of course, great shoals of white fish but they refuse to be deceived by bait artificial or otherwise, and must be taken by nets. It is a wonderful sight to see the cormorants engaged at their fishing. They watch until they spy a shoal of fish in a small bay or inlet and then forming a cordon from the seaward side, diving and swimming, chase them into a common centre, where with lightning rapidity they dive amongst the darting fish, sometimes tossing them in the air only to catch them again and swallow them whole. During the summer season Big Beach is the centre of gaiety. Motor boating, rowing, canoeing, bathing and fishing furnish recreation to throngs of holiday-makers, surf-board riding is a popular amusement that furnishes plenty of sport to the younger element. It takes skill to ride a surf-board attached to a racing motor boat, but to expert swimmers there is little element of danger.

From the Park lakes, access may be gained to the waterways that lead to the far north. From Montreal Lake a canoe course can be shaped to Fort McMurray and then on to the Arctic Ocean. In the Prince Albert National Park the people of Saskatchewan have a summer playground unrivalled in Canada, which, as it develops, will attract people from all over the continent.

Camp grounds have been established at all the principal lakes in the Park. As yet hotel accommodation is limited, meals may be obtained at all times, cottages available have all been rented for the season. Tourists should therefore be prepared to provide their own sleeping accommodations this season.

Supplies of all descriptions can be obtained at prices very little above those prevailing in Prince Albert. This includes gas, oil, etc., and visitors to the Park will also be able to obtain mechanical services for slight repairs to their cars.

There will be an ample supply of boats for the use of visitors with or without outboard motors, in addition to which there will be a number of large boats plying on the lakes in which visitors will be able to take short or long trips.

Those who want to enjoy a real outdoor holiday should visit Prince Albert Park this season.

## LAKE MANITOU AND A PROVINCIAL PLAYGROUND

The Saskatchewan Government, in pursuance of its plan to develop and beautify the Provincial Forests and holiday resorts, carried out last winter a considerable amount of work in this direction by utilizing a large number of the unemployed at the Provincial Park on the shores of Lake Manitou, near Watrous. This Park is situated on the Canadian National Railway about sixty miles south-east of Saskatoon. The lake is one of the beauty spots of the Prairie region — a veritable Oasis of the Plains.

It occupies a blind valley, with neither inlet nor egress, which some freak of nature has caused to be scooped out in the midst of a level country. The banks are beautifully verdured with the woodland growth native to the region, and there are many delightful beaches which invite the bather.

The waters of the lake which sparkle so invitingly beneath the summer sun are ideal for water sports. Long ago the Indians supposed them endowed with miraculous healing virtue, and many a prairie caravan halted by the banks to enable sick and suffering to seek health by bathing in the waters. Nor was this belief ill-founded. Modern science declares that the contents of this lake have a real value in affections of the skin and rheumatic ailments. Remarkable cures are claimed both from bathing and imbibing.

A sanitarium, and a factory for the extraction of various remedies, have been erected, and a considerable business is springing up.

Like the Great Salt Lake in Utah, where bathers, cradled in the wave, read, smoke and imbibe refreshment, Lake Manitou has a remarkable buoyancy, and drowning in its waters is practically impossible. The veriest tyro at the natorial art has but to kick out, and Lo and Behold — he is swimming.

Situated as it is on highways affording access to and from Regina and Saskatoon, the two most considerable cities of the Province, and possessed of almost every qualification for a summer resort, it is not to be wondered at that it is fast becoming a Mecca for the holiday seekers of the Prairie Country. The Government realizes this, and is adding something by art to what nature has done for the place.

Last winter in furtherance of the unemployment scheme, a fine chateau was built from the field stone of the vicinity, huts for summer visitors were erected, much underbrush was cleared away, and delightful walks and paths made through the woods which border the beaches. This chateau which has accommodation for sixteen beds is a picturesque stone structure. It has a fine rotunda with a great open fireplace. It is roofed with the thatch woven from the reeds that grow along the lake shore, and has running water and electric light. Twenty cottages have been built, all provided with light and water, and a fine tenting space with parking room for automobiles has been made available. Provision for cooking near at hand is made, so that visitors may have an opportunity to prepare their meals. These cottages will be rented to transient tourists at reasonable rates, as well as accommodation at the chateau where meals also will be provided.

The Lake itself is several miles long and in some places nearly a mile wide, and is ideal for canoeing, motorboating, sailing and aquatic sports. Easy access is had to it from Watrous on the railway close at hand, and it is touched by the famous No. 2 Highway, one of the finest roads in the Province.

During the summer season, the beaches present a gay and animated picture. Swimmers disport themselves in the water, or engage in water polo or similar sports; canoes skim about the surface; and motor boats dart hither and thither, often trailing a surf-board upon which some lad or lass is taking a swift ride on the surface of the waters.

It is the intention of the Government from time to time to continue work at this fine natural resort, which is probably as accessible as any to the centres of population in the Province.